

VOL. V NO. 282

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1950.

Price 20 Cents

BRITISH TANKS HOLDING FORT Gloucesters Last To Cross River From Burning Pyongyang

COMMENT

It is eighteen months since a conference of British Commonwealth Premiers was held and then the talks were, for all practical purposes, limited to the situation created by the creation of the new Republic of India. The conference announced by Mr Attlee, prior to the emergence of the grim crisis in Korea, and expected to assemble early next month, will have a far wider field to cover. The outstanding problem of Germany and the North Atlantic Pact organisation will be discussed, but the major issues will undoubtedly concern the Communist menace in Asia.

Korea, Tibet, Malaya and China (assuming that commonsense prevails and the stage of open war between the Peking regime and the United Nations has not been reached) will all come within the entirely informal agenda.

It will afford a much-needed opportunity for adjustments of views by political leaders in the Commonwealth and in these days of vexed conflict in the international field contribute valuably to the presentation of a common front.

Test Thrills

Whatever the result of the first Test match today—and the assumption must be that the state of the wicket offers small prospects of the miracle of an England victory—it has been an exhilarating match, calling for a high tribute to both sides.

A topsy-turvy tussle, it has been sporting in every sense of the term.

Those who have criticised the English team, making judgment on last season's display against the West Indies, that brilliantly effective side, will now wish to make the amende honourable. In the Brisbane match, they have extolled, despite the fact that in no direction did they gain any fair share of any luck that was going.

Should Hutton and Compton manage to pull off a victory today, it will be something to see and remember—and none will be more enthusiastic than the Australians.

Depressing Abandonment Of Korea's Red Capital

Seoul, Dec. 5, 6.00 a.m.

Pyongyang—symbol of Communism in Korea—was abandoned by the retreating United Nations troops in the bitter cold morning today.

Squat British Centurion tanks, with gunners at ready, guarded the southern approaches of the bridges over the frozen Taedong river while infantry of the British 29th Brigade filed out of the silent town past blazing supply dumps and hangars at the airfield east of the city.

Encircled Marines In Grim Battle

Tokyo, Dec. 5.

Headquarters today released the following communiqué from the Tenth Corps Headquarters: "Against almost insurmountable odds gallant officers and men of the First Marine Division, together with elements of the United States Army Seventh Division, on Monday climaxed a bitter five-day battle to consolidate in the vicinity of the Chosin reservoir.

"Marines and soldiers were greatly assisted by the combined efforts of Marine, Air Force and Navy air might which furnished close tactical air support and supply and evacuation through all conditions of weather and in spite of enemy action."

The communiqué added that the Marines hurled back enemy attacks, inflicting the Reds with heavy losses.—United Press.

G.B.S.'S WILL CHALLENGED

London, Dec. 4.

Mr George Bernard Shaw's will has been challenged by an unknown objector on the grounds that it "would gravely affect the majesty of the English language and have serious repercussions on English literature."

He claims that Shaw's bequest of much of his fortune to work for the reforming of the English language is against public policy, and he has lodged a caveat through a firm of London solicitors.

It will not be known for some time whether the caveat (an objection) will delay the granting of probate. If a caveat is lodged when probate is applied for, the granting of the probate is withheld, and the person who entered the caveat is asked to withdraw it or substantiate it.

If he persists in his objection, a court action follows.—Reuter.

US Navy Call-Up

Washington, Dec. 4.

The Navy announced today that 15,000 Naval enlisted reserves will be called to active duty during April, May, and June.—United Press.

The British troops, who held the three Taedong bridges while American and South Korean units pulled back to new defence lines south of the former Red capital, began their orderly withdrawal about 11 p.m. last night.

There was no contact with the Chinese forces, last reported several miles north and north-east of the doomed city, nor was there any trouble, as had been expected, from the large group of Communist fifth columnists said by counter-intelligence generals to be inside the town.

It was assumed as the last United Nations soldier crossed the river and left Pyongyang on Tuesday morning that the Communists would soon come out of hiding and take over control of the city.

United States Army engineers stood by with stacks of high explosive to blow up the three main bridges across the Taedong river which bisects the city from north-east to south-west, as soon as word came that the last British tank and infantryman was safely across.

The three bridges were scheduled to go up between midnight and 1.00 a.m. but at 1.25 a.m. when the last combat cargo plane took off from the deserted airfield, they had not yet been destroyed.

There were explosions in the vicinity of other partially destroyed bridges, and it was believed the engineers were making these unusable before blowing up the bigger ones.

The last two cargo planes out of the Pyongyang air field took off by the light of fiercely blazing hangars and supply dumps and lighter fire from oil drums placed along the runway to mark it for the pilots after the lights went out.—United Press.

GLoucesters LAST

Tokyo, Dec. 5.

The Gloucester Battalion of the 29th British Brigade—the last United Nations troops north of the Taedong River dividing Pyongyang, the former Northern capital—crossed the pontoon bridges to the south early today, covered by the guns of huge Centurion tanks, according to frontline reports.

Engineers were to blow up the bridges as soon as the last vehicles of the Brigade, which had screened the rear of the Eighth Army's long trek south, had crossed the half-frozen river.

Trucks, Bren carriers and other military vehicles were silhouetted against a background of flames as supply dumps and

GRUESOME FIND IN N.Y. STATION

New York, Dec. 4.
The nude, dismembered body of an attractive woman was found today crammed into two suitcases in the baggage store of a railway station in Brooklyn, New York.

A clerk was making a routine inspection of two lockers in the baggage room when he found a black imitation leather suitcase.

Inside were the head and torso of a chestnut-haired woman with the two arms severed at the elbows, all badly decomposed. A quick search of other lockers revealed the rest of the body in another suitcase.—Reuter.

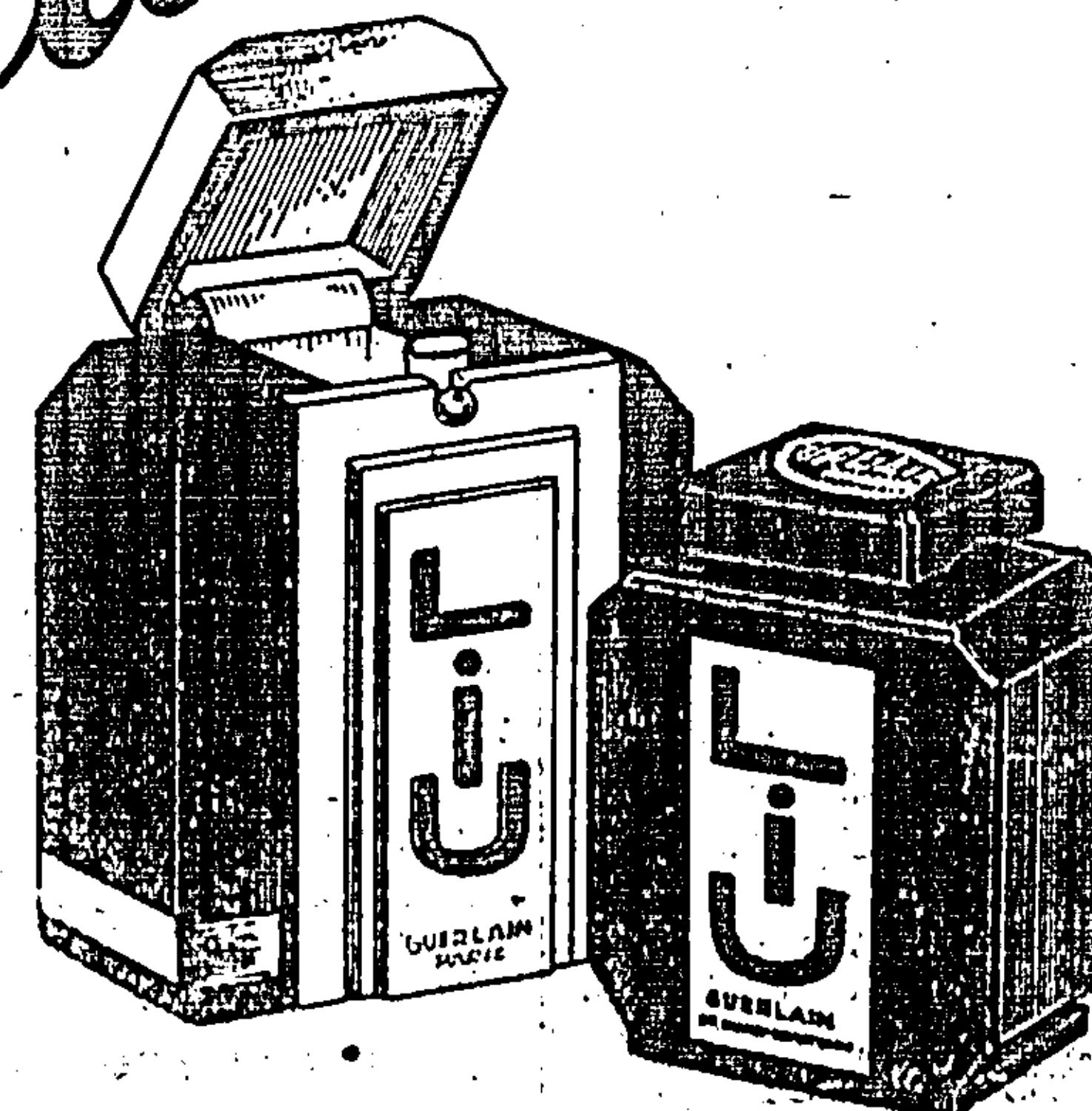
BIG THREE DISCUSSIONS

London, Dec. 4.
Britain, France and the United States are expected to start official discussions in Paris next Thursday on their reply to Russia's proposal for four-power talks on Germany, an informed source here said today.

Two Foreign Office officials are expected to travel from London to Paris on Wednesday to assist the British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Harvey, who will represent Britain.

It was understood here today that the choice of the British officials who would go to Moscow was not yet final but was unlikely to include the British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir David Kelly, who is back in Britain on leave.—Reuter.

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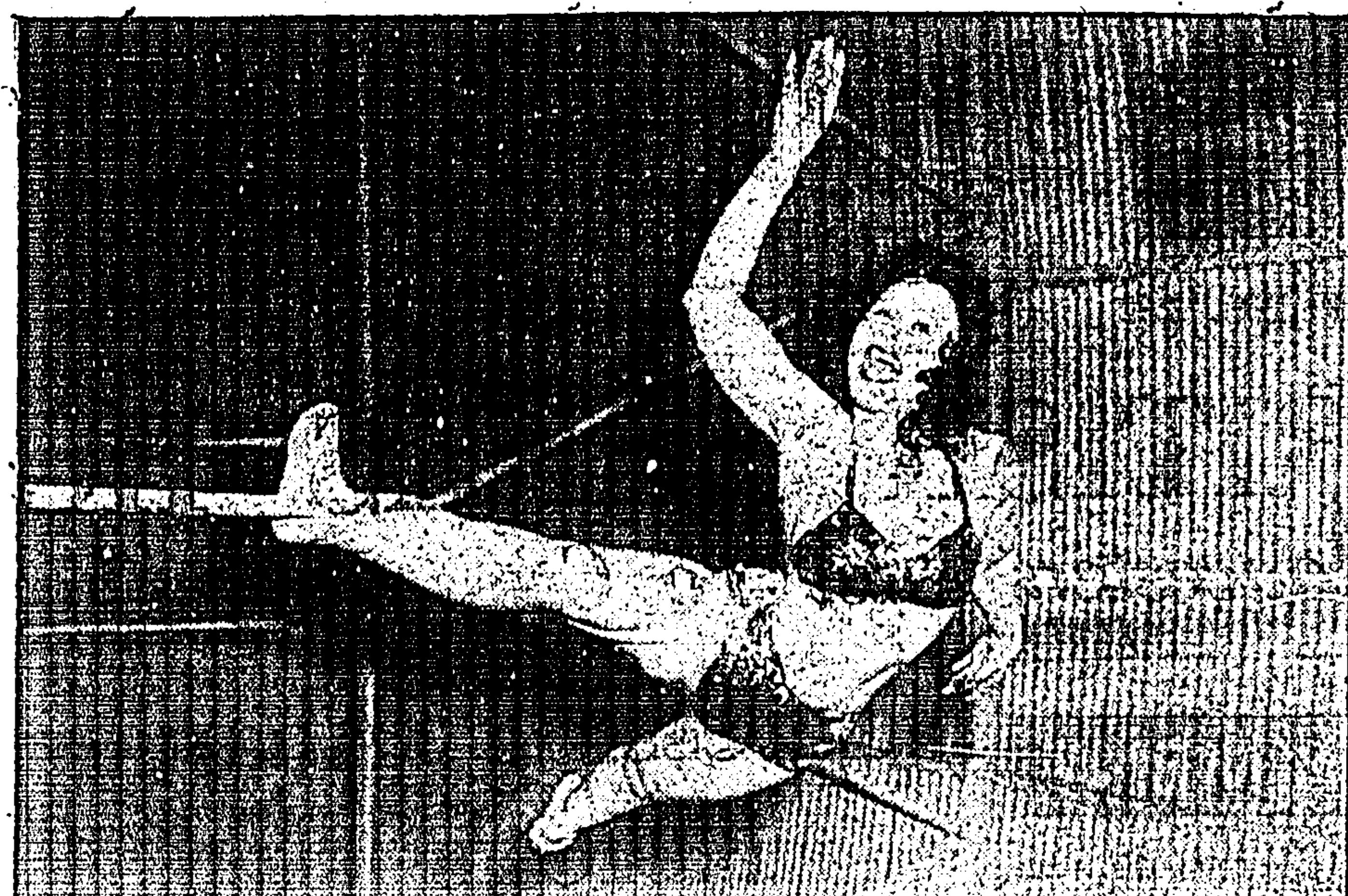
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THE CIRCUS PREPARES



All ready for the annual visit to London, the Bertram Mills circus at rehearsing at Ascot. This picture shows Anita, the trapeze artist, during one of her acts. (Central Press).

MACARTHUR SUPPORTED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

London, Dec. 4.

Mr Ernest Davies, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, today reiterated in the House of Commons on behalf of the Government that General Douglas MacArthur's strategy in Korea had been in accordance with United Nations directives.

He refused to comment on a statement made yesterday by the Defence Minister, Mr Emanuel Shinwell, suggesting that General MacArthur had "gone beyond the objectives which we understood to be the objectives at the beginning of the affair."

Mr Edward Keeling (Conservative) had asked what instructions had been given to General MacArthur on bombing of Chinese aerodromes, guns or other military concentrations from or by which the United Nations were being attacked.

A Labour Member, Mr John Rankin, had also asked what instructions had been given to General MacArthur about the conduct of the campaign in Korea.

Mr Davies replied: "As the Foreign Secretary said in the foreign affairs debate, the ob-

jectives of General MacArthur are no more and no less than the objectives of the United Nations."

Mr Anthony Eden, Conservative deputy leader, asked if this statement confirmed that by the Foreign Secretary that General MacArthur's actions had been in accordance with the directives issued by the United Nations.

Mr Davies replied: "Yes. I can give you that complete assurance."

Mr Davies added that the directives under which General MacArthur is operating in Korea are those laid down by the United Nations, and the actions he took... were those under the Security Council resolution of July 7."

(On October 7 a resolution was passed by the General Assembly saying that General MacArthur had been acting in accordance with that resolution.)—Reuter.

"BEGGAR" TOURS BY CAR

Flensburg

(Germany) Dec. 4. A 54-year-old "beggar", accompanied by his wife and two children, toured the country districts of Western Germany in his own car.

Stopping outside the villages, the whole family changed into old clothes and collected money and goods as "poor refugees from the East".

The man has been arrested.—Reuter.

NO CASUALTY

Except for minor injuries sustained by several firemen who were heroically fighting the conflagration which broke out in the squatters area near Camp Street last night, the Police said this morning that there was no casualty among the hundreds of fire victims. The fire destroyed several hundred huts in that district.

Britain's Strength

London, Dec. 4.

Britain had 685,310 men under arms on October 1, the Defence Ministry announced today.

Of these 433,500 were regular Servicemen and 251,800 National Servicemen (conscripts).—Reuter.

What Comes First, Far East Or Europe?

Tokyo, Dec. 4.

The Japanese-owned English language Nippon Times, in an editorial this morning asks bluntly if the free nations intend to sacrifice the Far East to the Communists in order to save Western Europe.

The paper said that all democratic nations of Asia have their eyes on the forthcoming meeting between the British Prime Minister, Mr Attlee and President Truman, especially since Mr Attlee is reported to favour "no war with China at any cost."

"The question which the free people of Asia will be asking themselves as Mr Attlee meets with Mr Truman is whether or not appeasement of aggression in the Far East will be the price to be paid for the security of Western Europe which would be uncertain at the best,"

The paper, which frequently reflects the opinion of the Japanese Foreign Office, recalled that Japanese militarists got out of hand because the free nations did not draw a line against aggression in Manchuria. "A show of weakness at this crucial moment will bring on more audacious flouting of international law and morality... to seek peace, a 'peace at any cost'—even at the expense of leaving Asia at the mercy of the Communists—would be an invitation to disaster. The defence of Europe against Communism is important but the need to defend Asia is just as great."—United Press.

HUTTON & COMPTON—CAN THEY?

Bewildering Match Of Breathless Fluctuations

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Brisbane, Dec. 5.

With the fighting spirit that has characterised English teams and the admirable demeanour throughout this bewildering match of breathless fluctuations, Len Hutton and Denis Compton are among the few men in Australia this morning who still believe that, if the weather doesn't play a further partisan part, they can win the match for England.

From talks I had with them in the hotel last night when the scores of facts of this fabulous match were still being hotly discussed, I know their grim determination to save the match today is lighted by more than a glimmer of hope that the heavy roller this morning may iron out a pitch which will give England's two batting geniuses a human chance which is scarcely what it did yesterday when 20 wickets fell in what, for decades to come, will be regarded as one of Test cricket's greatest curiosities.

In yesterday's crowded hours, press box. But the ball which dismissed Compton seemed, without any reasonable doubt, to come off his forearm which is generally agreed by most people in the best position to express an opinion including the player.

So Compton had no real chance of swaying the days of fortunes. Curiously, some time later when Compton took a fine catch off Harvey which seemed plainly to come off that brilliant young batsman's gloves the same umpire declined to give the batsman out which the Englishmen obviously found difficult to bear with outward equanimity. Most people are emphatic that Harvey was as lucky as Compton was unlucky, including the players.

BRITISH TANKS HOLD FORT

(Continued from Page 1)

who met for the first time in the midst of the greatest Allied retreat of the war.

PYONGYANG BURNS

Some parts of Pyongyং, occupied by the United Nations forces for 45 days, burned brightly against a clear sky while desperate refugees fought to get south intermingling with the Americans and South Koreans.

Observers are beginning to talk about the "invisible" Chinese armies known to be cascading south from the Ardu and Sinanji areas.

The Chinese are seldom seen—they attack soon after nightfall and during the day they are reported to crouch individually in their fox holes, giving the appearance of boulders in sparsely-treed plains of the west and the scrub hills of the northeast.

It was not officially disclosed where the Eighth Army will halt its withdrawal.

Some observers suggest that the Eighth Army will not attempt to make a stand north of the 38th Parallel but will halt just below the frontier of the two Koreas to form a line—possibly a Tobruk-like perimeter—around Seoul.

In the North-East, the battered Marine 7th Division drew breath in besieged Hagaru before beginning a running battle to get back to the coast at Hamhung.—Reuter.

NO REAL CHANCE

The case of Compton was outside the control of any Englishman. I am always loath to differ with any umpire from the comparatively disadvantageous position of the

EUROPE IN WINTER'S GRIP

London, Dec. 4.

Heavy falls of snow with dropping temperatures were reported from Western Europe today. More snow and heavy mists are expected.

Parts of the United States are suffering from severe floods.

Here are reports from Reuter correspondents:

Paris: A cold spell struck France last night after high winds and sleet. Clear, cold weather with occasional snow along the Channel and the North sea coast was forecast tonight.

The Hague: Another snow-storm swept Holland this morning and a further drop in temperature was predicted.

Copenhagen: Snow and sleet fell over most of Denmark early this morning with more on the way.

Oslo: The whole of eastern Norway was today in the grip of a cold spell. The winter's record low temperature of three degrees Centigrade below zero was reported last night at Drevsjo.

Frankfurt: Cloudy weather with scattered rain prevailed in most parts of North Germany today. Frankfurt had brilliant sunshine at noon.

Geneva: Cold winds off the snow-clad Jura Mountains kept people indoors and temperatures down.

New York: Floods were reported from parts of Nevada and California. An estimated \$750,000 worth of damage was caused over the weekend by tornadoes which killed three people and injured about 20.—Reuter.

PALL OF SMOKE OVER PYONGYANG

Tokyo, Dec. 4.

A pall of smoke from stores set on fire by the retreating United Nations Army hung low in the frosty air over the city tonight, Raymond Bachelor, Reuter's correspondent reported from Pyongyং.

At nightfall, a dull red glow, which cast a diffused light over the city streets, was blotted out occasionally as clouds of smoke from the burning stores billowed down low between the houses.

The 29th British Brigade stood watch over the retreating Army and the fleeing refugees. It was not yet clear if, when his task was accomplished, the Brigade would itself retreat southward through Pyongyং or whether it would attempt to hold off the Communists as long as possible.

It appeared probable, however, that the Brigade's first taste of battle in Korea would come somewhere south of Pyongyং, where the Eighth Army was expected to make a determined stand.—Reuter.

WARREN AUSTIN URGES PATIENCE

Flushing, Dec. 4.

Mr Warren Austin, chief of the United States delegation to the United Nations, told newsmen as he prepared to leave for the day: "It is part of wisdom to wait. We are trying to do everything to protect our boys over there. We do not want to move here until we have that unity of purpose among delegations. In the meantime, we must be patient."

—United Press.

RADIO STORM ABATES

London, Dec. 4. A radio storm which caused chaos in Britain's communications recently has now abated, a Post Office spokesman said today.

Scientists said that the radio storm was caused by the sun presenting a particularly radio-active face to the earth, with sunspots contributing to the trouble.

It was the fifth to hit Britain this year.

Peak day was last Friday. All radio circuits were affected during Friday night and cable messages subjected to long delays, or came through so badly muddled that they could not be understood.—Reuter.

Campaign To Break Flu

London, Dec. 4.

A campaign is being launched throughout Britain to reduce the number of colds and influenza cases which are estimated to cost industry 40,000,000 man hours a year—and untold money.

The trades unions are playing a big part in the "anti-flu" fight. The National Pharmaceutical Union has taken more than 11,000 copies of a poster for display in chemist shops.

It shows a television set with a very large handkerchief wrapped round the screen after the announcer has sneezed.

Campaigners say that humorous posters have been found to do far more good than gloomy ones.

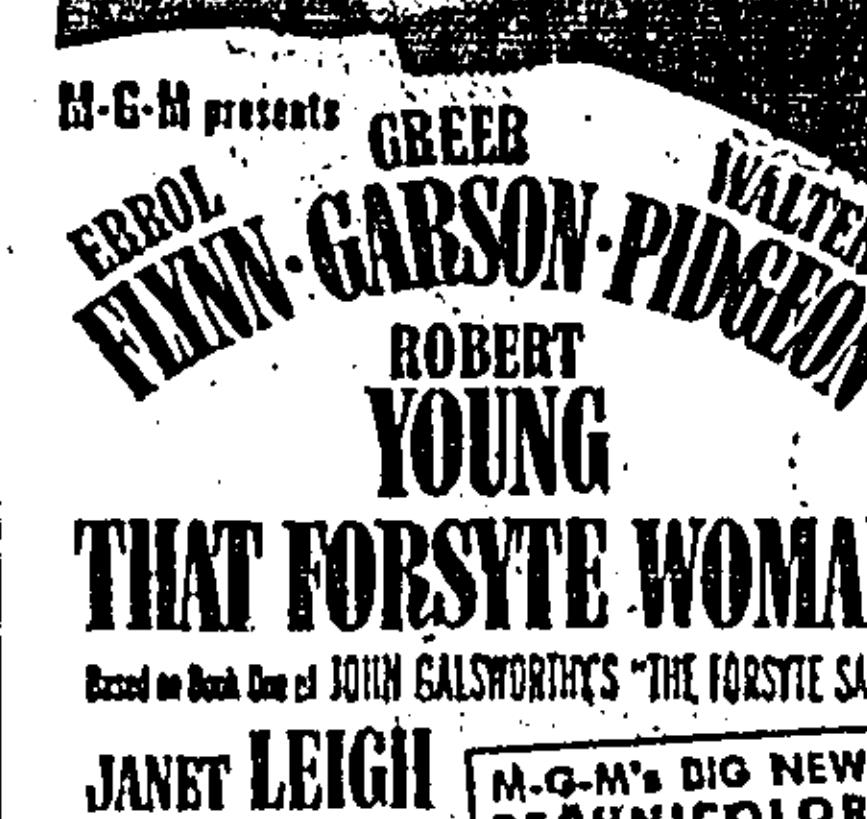
Managements of 15,000 factories in England and Wales are being asked to display the posters, which are being issued by the Ministry of Health.—Reuter.

Governor Leaves For Singapore

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, left by air for Singapore this morning to attend the annual conference of the British top-ranking officials in the Far East.

Travelling together with him was Sir Alvary Gascoigne, head of the British mission to Japan.

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—TO-MORROW—
“SCENE OF THE
CRIME”

Bid For Peace Talks In New York

New York, Dec. 4. Four members of the Peking Government delegation to the United Nations, including General Wu Hsia-chuan, the leader, will dine with Mr Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at his home tonight.

Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, of India, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, the permanent British representative, M. Sven Grafstrom, of Sweden, Dr Moshe Sharett, the Israeli Foreign Minister, and Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, the Pakistan Foreign Minister, will also be present.

The Indian delegate was believed to have transmitted certain proposals to General Wu at last night's dinner given by him to the Peking delegation.

General Wu said that he would transmit them to his Government and that at least three days might elapse before he received a reply.—Reuter.

Desperate Fighting By Trapped Force

Tokyo, Dec. 4. More than 10,000 American Marines and infantry, with some British Commandos, were tonight fighting desperately to break through a strong Chinese ring around Hagaru, their base south of the Chosin Reservoir in the North-East, according to frontline reports.

Every Allied plane available was taking part in the battle, strafing the enemy, dropping supplies and evacuating the wounded—1,700 so far—from an emergency airstrip.

Chinese pressure was increasing in the drive on Hungnam, the east coast port whose capture would completely seal off all 10th Corps forces in the North-East.

With better flying weather, Allied warplanes had a busy day on all fronts. Superfortresses raided enemy bases in the rear.—Reuter.

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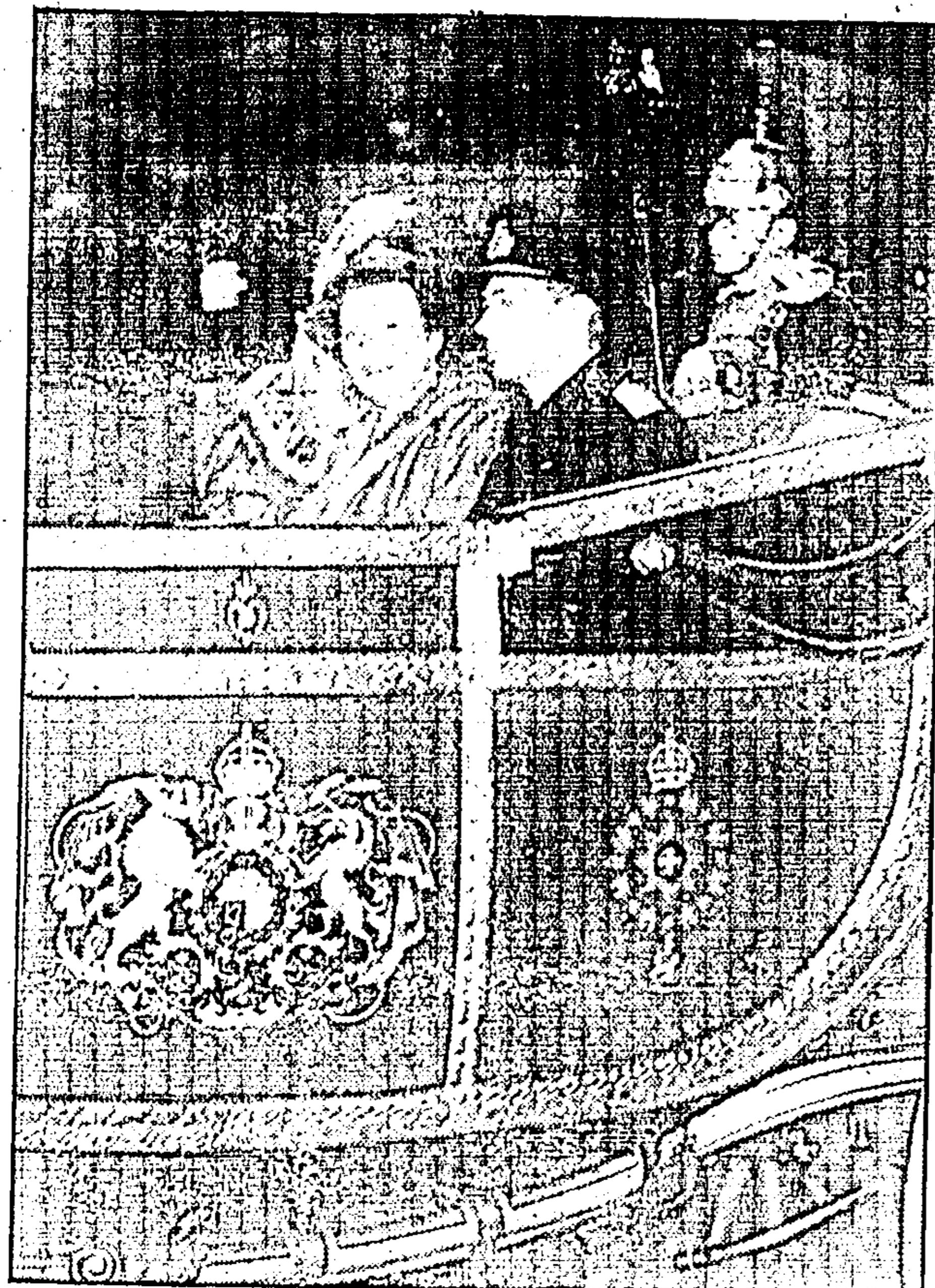
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in
“LAURA”

A 20th Century-Fox Picture.



Queen Juliana of The Netherlands recently paid a visit to London. Here the Netherlands ruler is seen driving through London in the Royal coach with King George VI.—Central Press.

Discussion Of Korea Asked

Flushing, Meadow, Dec. 4.

The heads of the delegations of Cuba, Ecuador, France, Norway, Britain and the United States today wired Mr Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, asking that the item "intervention of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in Korea" be placed on the agenda of the present session of the General Assembly.

The telegram to Mr Lie requested that the item be put on the agenda as an important and urgent question. It added that an explanatory memorandum will follow.—Reuter.

Optimism Fades

Tokyo, Dec. 4.

The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Shigeru Yoshida, today for the first time this year, expressed the fear that the peace treaty for Japan would be delayed.

Speaking before a Committee of the House of Representatives, the Premier said that the new developments in Korea might mean that the peace treaty might not materialise as soon as it was once expected.

Mr Yoshida's Government had always been optimistic regarding an early signing of the peace treaty and had repeatedly assured the people that it was "just around the corner."

The Premier added, however, that he believed a third world war would not break out at present.—Reuter.

COMPLETE EVACUATION OF EUROPEANS FROM TONKIN IS ENVISAGED

Paris, Dec. 4.

The French Ministry for the Associated States (of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia) is considering whether to evacuate all non-essential Europeans, not only French, from Tonkin, a Ministry official said today.

"All families of French civil servants and military personnel are to be evacuated," the spokesman added. "This order was given as a precaution."

The rich rice-growing Delta of Tonkin, of which Hanoi is the capital, has been menaced by Vietminh insurgents for the past few months. The French have been forced to abandon fortress posts on the Indo-Chinese border.

It was also reported from Hanoi tonight that the French authorities in Tonkin had decided to evacuate all women and children in the whole Delta. Some sources in Hanoi fear that the Chinese intervention in Korea might encourage Dr Ho Chi-minh's Vietminh to go ahead with their long-awaited offensive.

There have been more and more reports recently that the Vietminh were preparing for a three-pronged drive on Hanoi, city of 150,000 some 90 miles inland from the Gulf of Tonkin.

Since the French Union forces had to abandon the frontier regions north and south, the French have based their defences on a periphery 350 miles long covering Hanoi.

SUPPLY LINES READY

The supply lines for a Vietminh offensive are known to be organised and the Vietminh brigade of 10,000 men

now holding the south-west and southern parts of the periphery is being re-equipped. All round the periphery of the French Tonkin bridgehead the Vietminh forces are encamped in jungle mountains, water-logged rice-fields and mosquito-infested swamps.

Most of the Vietminh forces come from the Delta villages and the French believe their nostalgia for home to be an important factor in deciding their leader, Dr Ho Chi-minh, to attempt to win back that area.

His frontier successes have raised Vietminh's prestige and heartened his guerrillas inside the periphery, where French posts dot the roads through the rice-fields.

PHUTAI TREACHERY

Military observers in Indo-China are asking whether the French forces can be ready before the Vietminh drive down on Phulang Thuong, Phuloi and Viettri, the pivots of the front line.

Perhaps simultaneously a Vietminh force might push up from the south of Phuly to squeeze Hanoi.

The Vietminh captured the defence post of Phutai, a few miles south of Hanoi, on Friday. The French recaptured the post, which had been garrisoned by Vietnamese (Government) troops, the following day.

The authorities in Hanoi suspected that there had been treachery in the garrison of 30 men, as all the post's armament had fallen into the hands of the Vietminh.

On the French side, 10 were killed and 20 are missing.—Reuter.

No Giving Way To Red Pressure

Sydney, Dec. 4.

Australia's Minister for External Affairs, Mr Percy Spender, said here today: "We must not give way to pressure but do what we think right to avoid disaster.

"When disaster overtakes us the wavers become vociferous, and it is at these times that we should stand firm together and thus assist in riding the storm of tumult which is sweeping the world."

Mr Spender, who was speaking at a civil reception at the Town Hall here, said that men in high positions throughout the world were seeking a working basis to obtain security without sacrificing high principles.

"It is vital for the British Commonwealth and the United States not to show any lack of unity," he declared. —Reuter.

Italian Defence Expenditure

Rome, Dec. 4.

Italy's Supreme Defence Council, which consists of Service Chiefs and leading Ministers, including the President, Dr Luigi Einaudi, met today to consider an increase in Italy's rearmament effort.

The Defence Minister, Signor Randolfo Pacciardi, was expected to demand the "surrender" of Government members who have hitherto opposed his plans for a substantially increased rearmament budget.

So far, a special grant of 50,000 million lire has been made to the armed forces.—Reuter.

MALAYA POSITION IN HAND

Singapore, Dec. 4.

Mr Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, said here today that whatever happened in French Indo-China, Britain would be able to handle the situation in Malaya.

"Even on the worst interpretation, there is no question whatever of us giving up resistance to the Communist terrorists in Malaya, either voluntarily or compulsorily," he added.

Mr Macdonald told a Press conference that Malaya was pretty sensitive to what happened elsewhere in South-East Asia.

"The terrorists became bolder when they heard of the Communist successes in Korea and Indo-China. However, we have sufficient forces here to handle the situation."

Mr Macdonald, fresh from talks with French leaders in Paris, said developments of immense significance were taking place in Indo-China.

The Bao Dai Government was about to take over practically complete authority in all internal national affairs in Vietnam. The armies of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia were being developed as a completely independent force to a size at which they would be capable of defending the country.—Reuter.

Earning His Keep

Brisbane, Dec. 4.

An outback drover's mangel, Stumpy, has won pounds in bets for owner "Barlow" Jackson since he learnt to catch pennies, tell heads and tails with his tongue, and lay them down as ordered.—Reuter.

American Position As Pravda Sees It

Moscow, Dec. 4.

Pravda's correspondents in New York, G. Rashadov and Filipov, under the headline "American war hysteria," reported today that "collapse of General MacArthur's 'decisive offensive' was not only a military but a great political defeat for the America interventionists."

Discussing President Truman's and Mr Dean Acheson's statements, Press comments and Mr Warren Austin's United Nations speeches, Pravda said: "The war threats of the maddened American adventurers will not frighten peoples struggling for peace."

The correspondents wrote that in order to keep partners of the Atlantic Pact bloc in line the Americans were resorting to threats and blackmail in efforts to intimidate the Chinese people. They added: "The object of Truman's routine hysterical declaration of November 30 was an effort to frighten the Chinese people but Truman only succeeded in scaring the junior partners of the Atlantic bloc. This was evidenced by Attlee's hurried trip to Washington and the general excitement in Europe."

Pravda said a grave atmosphere and distrust of the American policy prevails in London, and that President Truman's statement seriously

alarmed French parliamentarians. The same was said to be true in the United Nations lobbies and assembly halls.

AMERICANS ALARMED

The correspondents reported: "The American people as a whole are becoming more and more alarmed with the adventurous foreign policy."

Pravda also carried reports from its correspondents V. Kornilov and A. Vassiliev from North Korea to the effect that fierce fighting was raging in Seoul as well as in the front lines. They said partisans were cutting communications, exploding transport convoys, firing munition dumps and blowing up barracks.

They reported: "Death awaits the Americans at every corner, every street, every house."

They said 25 hostages were executed for every American soldier killed, but partisans were undaunted. They also reported that there were at least 10,000 political prisoners in gaols in Seoul.—United Press.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Attlee And Truman Hold Lengthy Conference

Washington, Dec. 4.

President Truman and Mr Attlee conferred today on the critical problems arising from Red China's intervention in Korea and firmly resolved to reach a mutual understanding on the grave international situation.

The text of the White House statement issued on the Truman-Attlee talks was as follows:

"The President and Prime Minister Attlee conferred in the Cabinet Room of the White House today from 1 p.m. until 5.35 p.m. In order to give Mr Attlee the latest information on the serious military situation of the United Nations forces in Korea, the President asked General Bradley to summarise it.

"Mr Attlee and the President then reviewed the general world situation in the light of developments in the Far East. The relationship between these developments and the responsibilities of the two nations in Europe and the rest of the world were emphasised.

"The discussion which followed revealed the determination of Mr Attlee and Mr Truman to arrive at a mutual understanding of the serious problems faced by both the United States as well as by other members of the United Nations. The common ground on which the two governments base their foreign policy was further revealed.

"The Prime Minister and the President will meet again tomorrow and continue their discussion afterwards."

ATTLEE TO SPEAK

The Presidential Press Secretary Mr Charles Ross, refused to comment on whether Mr Truman was planning any new action as a result of the increasingly serious military situation in Korea.

Mr Attlee avoided reporters at the meeting and he and most of his staff left by a rear door. Some persons in his party said he was tired and did not want to face newsmen's questions. Mr Attlee will make a public speech, however, on Wednesday at the National Press Club luncheon. He will probably have several additional talks with Mr Truman after Tuesday's meetings.

It is reported that tomorrow's meeting between Mr Attlee and Mr Truman will deal with the military situation in Korea and what strategy should be followed in Far East economic problems. According to a usually reliable source, Mr Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, was said to have been instrumental in persuading President Truman of the need to hold the first meeting with Mr Attlee today instead of Wednesday. Mr Acheson got the message to Mr Attlee just as the latter left London, saying that Mr Truman had agreed that the Korean situation should be discussed at a meeting today.

The source pointed out that the absence of Mr Attlee's chief economic planner, Sir E. P. Rawdon, at the White House meeting indicated the discussion was purely military.

Mr Truman and Mr Attlee will have seven meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday and possibly on Thursday, so that a

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Reliable sources said it was unlikely Mr Attlee or Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, would make any request for reviving the command Chiefs of Staff of World War II but they would like to have explained to them just what is the chain of command between the National Defence Department and General MacArthur's Headquarters for carrying out military orders.

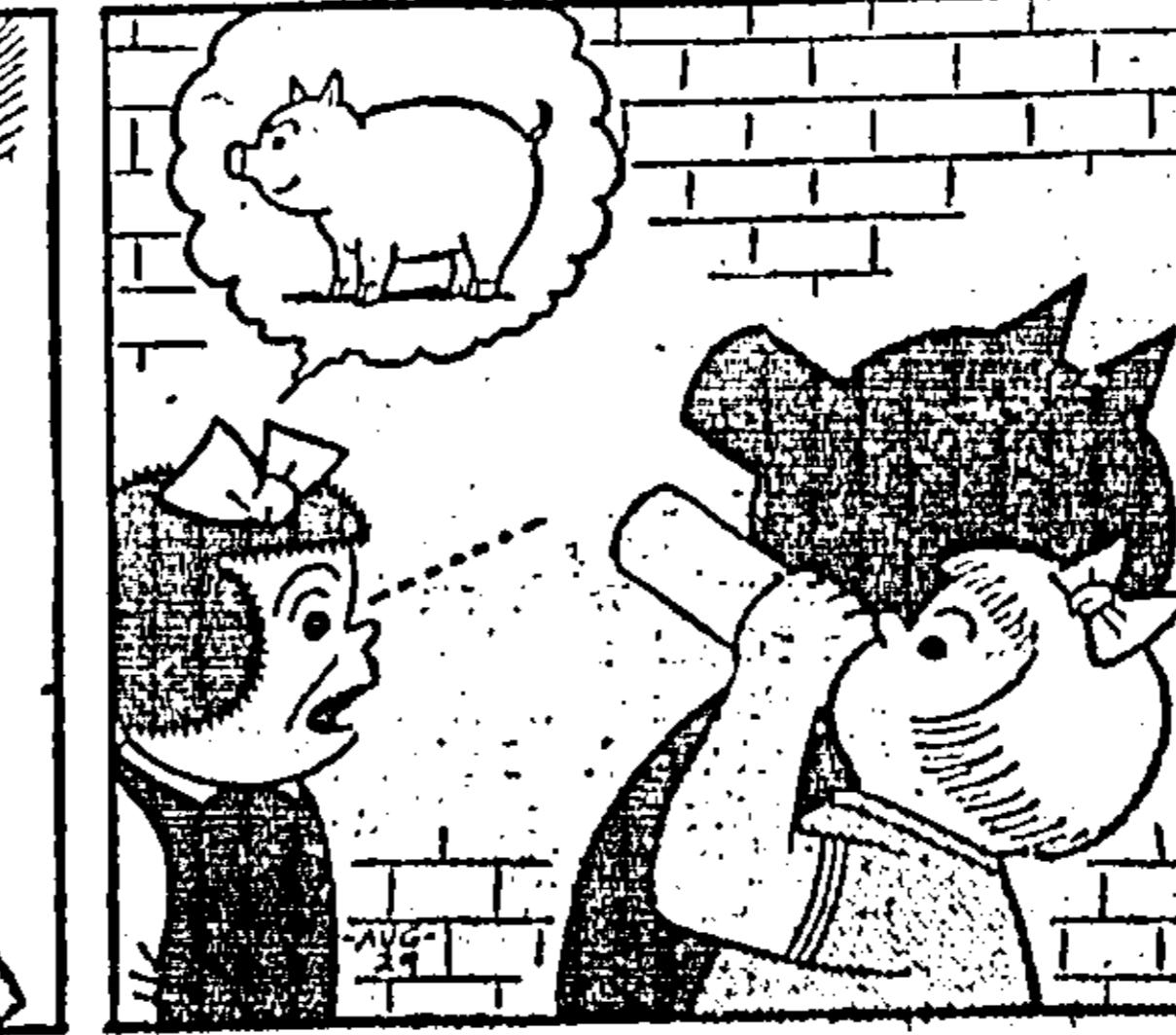
A source said that when economic problems were discussed, the United States' stockpiling programme would be brought up by Mr Attlee or his aides as the present rate of American stockpiling was reported to have created grave apprehension in the British Government for the success of the rearmament and export programmes. Mr Attlee and his aides are expected to urge more equitable distribution of raw materials and if Mr Truman and his aides are conciliatory on this, then it is expected American and British experts will work out a programme as to how this would be done.—United Press.

Novelist's Death

Moscow, Dec. 4. Pavel Petrovich Bazhob, 80-year-old writer and novelist who specialised in Ural folklore, died here today.—United Press.

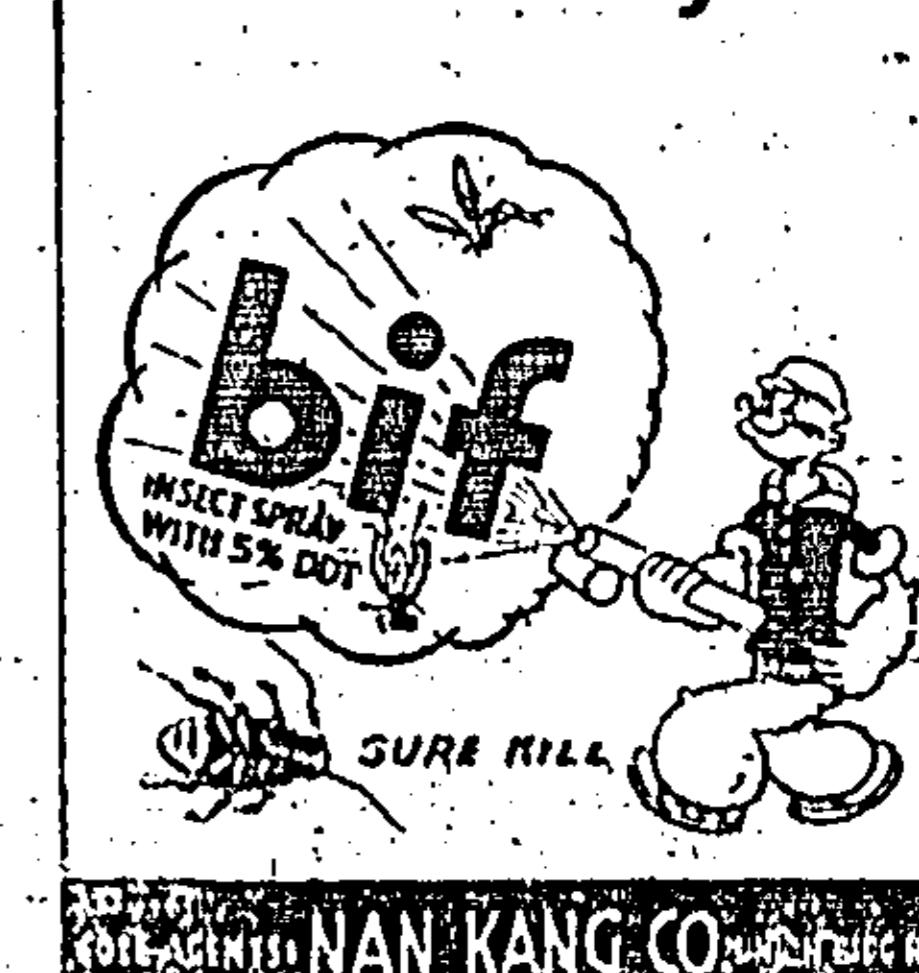
NANCY

Without a Shadow of a Doubt



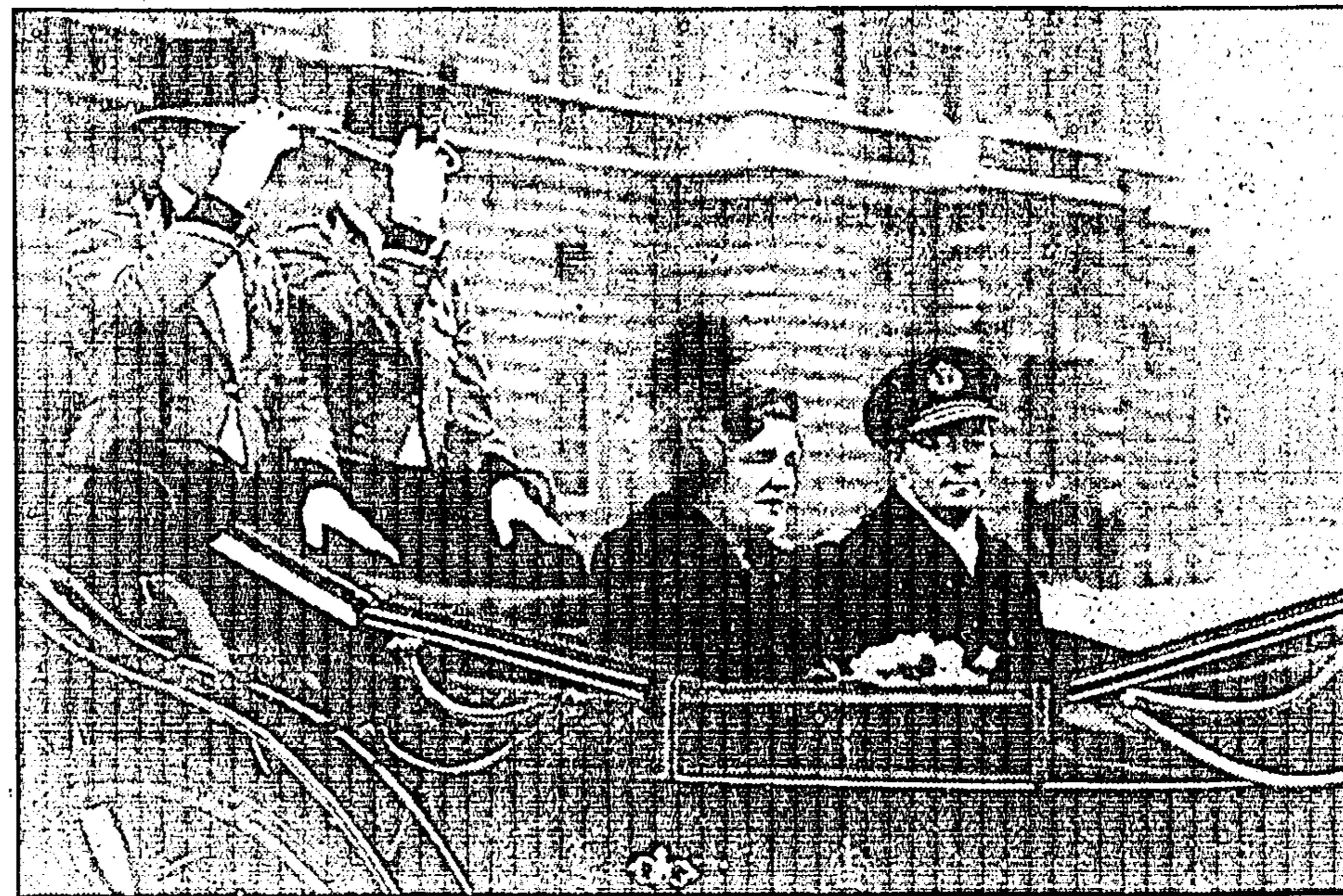
By Ernie Bushmiller

When there's **bif**
I needn't use my fist!



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Queen Juliana's Drive Through London



Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands driving from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall where they were entertained by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London. The picture was taken as they were leaving the Palace. — Central Press.

INDIAN AMBASSADOR TO MEET WITH MR ATTLEE

Washington, Dec. 4.

Authoritative sources said tonight that Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, the Indian Ambassador to the United States, is expected to confer sometime on Tuesday with the British Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee.

They will discuss the question of finding some peaceful solution in Korea.

These sources said that if Madame Pandit found that the Anglo-American position on Korea, which is being worked out in talks between President Truman and Mr Attlee, offered an opportunity for effective diplomatic mediation, India might offer a mediation formula.

They emphasised, however, that neither Madame Pandit nor Sir Benegal Rau, the Indian delegate to the United Nations who is now conferring with the Chinese Communist representatives in New York, had yet received any authority to offer mediation.

It was agreed by British and Indian sources here that it would be more useful if Madame Pandit and Mr Attlee delayed their conference until after the British Premier had had an opportunity to explore the American position in a general way.

SEVERAL DAYS

For that reason, there was a possibility that the Indian Ambassador and the British Prime Minister might wait for some days, if Mr Attlee needs that much time to study the situation.

The fact that New Delhi considers Madame Pandit's activity in Washington at this time of supreme importance is evidenced by the fact that the Indian Prime Minister, Mr

King's Broadcast

London, Dec. 4. His Majesty the King will make his customary Christmas broadcast to the Commonwealth at 3.00 p.m. GMT on December 25, it was announced today.—Reuter.

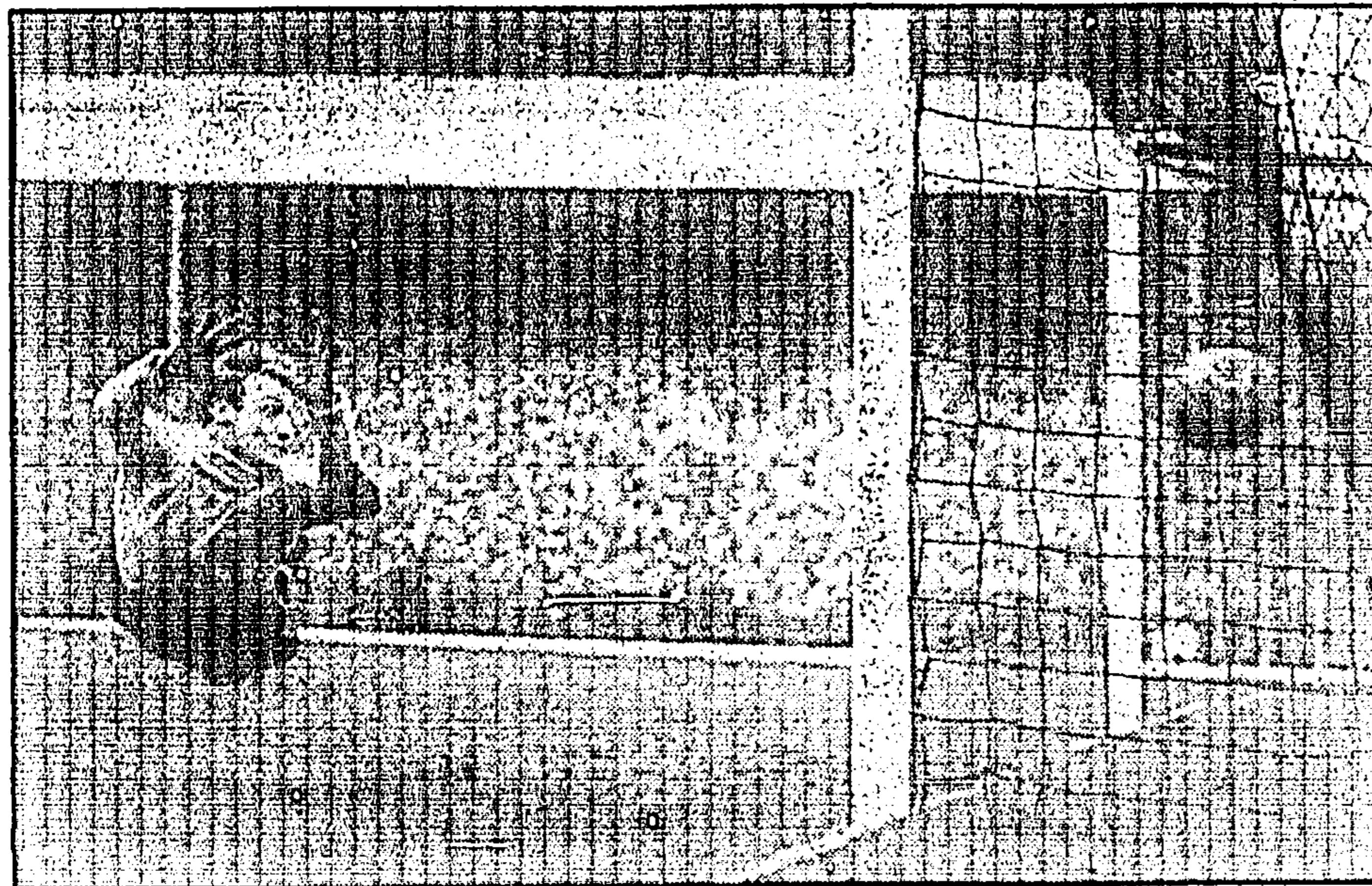
definite peace formula until its chances for good reception by both sides appeared strong.

SCANT HOPES

Many diplomats in Washington tonight appeared to have but scant hope that India would be able to work out any acceptable compromise formula. Diplomats discussed the situation with American officials on Monday and said that, despite the continued rout of UN forces, the Government seemed to be stiffening in its determination to reject any peace formula which would be interpreted as compromising with or appealing to the Red regime.

This feeling that the Anglo-Americans would put up strong resistance to any idea of letting the Chinese Communists dictate compromise terms was bolstered by Mr Attlee's statement when he arrived here this morning. Mr Attlee's remarks were interpreted here as indicating there was much less difference between London and Washington on the subject than believed by some commentators. Others felt it was merely a reaffirmation of their determination to try to work closely together to achieve their common aims in the world.—United Press.

Nothing Too Difficult For Bert Williams



Bert Williams, the England goalkeeper, makes a spectacular save during the match against Yugoslavia at Highbury. — Central Press Photo.

A Revolutionary Change In Selecting England's Teams Is Around The Corner Says ARCHIE QUICK

The most revolutionary change of policy in the history of the Football Association is almost certain to come into being when the annual general meeting is held next summer.

Then, I understand from the highest authority, a proposition will be tabled on the agenda calling for the dissolution of the present system of selecting the International team and placing the responsibility in the hands of club managers.

This is just about the finest news I have heard in the Soccer world since the war. It has been one of the big anomalies of sport that while club sides are professionally chosen by their managers, when it comes to choosing the England side the onus is taken on by amateurs.

I have the greatest respect for the legislators who find their

way on to the Selection Committee. Most of them have given a life's work to the improvement of the game.

But most of them are verging on the sere and yellow, and, with the greatest respect, I cannot see how they can travel the highways and byways looking for and watching talent.

As a matter of fact, they don't. When it comes to searching, that has been left almost entirely to Mr Arthur Drewry, Mr Walter Winterbottom and Sir Stanley Rous—two of whom were in Buenos Ayres when the England team arrived at Rio de Janeiro!

SOLEMNLY

Then the Committee solemnly meets and not until the side has been chosen does Mr Winterbottom take charge. I can tell you that prior to a recent Selection Committee meeting I was privileged to see the eleven chosen by one Selector. Not one of the players got into the side!

The managers, in contrast, are mostly old players who know the game backwards and it is to them I sincerely hope England's Soccer future will be trusted. Only one of England's eight Selectors of the moment ever played in any sort of top class football.

The FA's new Technical Committee, which is the thin edge of the wedge, met immediately prior to the game against Yugoslavia at Highbury. Managers were invited to confer with the present Selectors, and the big surprise to me was that Mr Arthur Rowe, boss of the great Spurs side, was not asked to attend.

Mr Stanley Cullis could not because of illness, but young officials like Ted Drake were there and I feel that only good can come of the experiment. No, not experiment—an institution, I hope.

Home Soccer

London, Dec. 4. The following were the results of football matches played today:

FA CUP, First Round, Second Replay: Bristol Rovers 3, Llanelli 1 (after extra time). Bristol Rovers to meet Gillingham in the second round next Saturday, December 9.

London Challenge Cup, Final: Bromford 1, Charlton Ath. 2 (played at Stamford Bridge).—Reuter.

ENGLAND'S TEAM AGAINST THE SCOTS SHOULD BE CHOSEN NOW

Says HAROLD MAYES

Having scraped through the international "season"—and I mean scraped through, in spite of victories against Ireland and Wales which looked a good deal more impressive in figures than they actually were—England's national Soccer side is still in the transitional stage, which is as kind a way as possible of saying it's not so hot.

Yes, I know that when I say the "season" is over there is the Scotland game at Wembley in April still to come, but if the lessons of Rio were to have been learnt, many more forward steps should have been taken than there have been.

The Selectors "planned" for the World Cup on a policy of chop, change and hope. It got them precisely nowhere. Yet instead of trying to formulate a policy and at least giving the side the chance of settling down, they've continued with more chop and change, and they're obviously still hoping.

True, they've thought along the lines of a Technical Committee which has had a half-hearted, hopeful sort of initiation, but the sooner some people in high places are forthright enough to admit they're on the wrong track so that they can begin rebuilding from the bottom the sooner will their hopes become something other than vain ones.

What is the use of calling in the star players of other days to try to help England back to its rightful position in World Soccer affairs unless they know a long time in advance of the matches to be played and the material on which they have to work?

At Highbury Yugoslavia always looked more of a team than did England, and until the present selectorial system is changed I fear that will go on happening.

Not for the first time am I suggesting that team selection should be left to the men who are now being consulted in an advisory capacity, like the Raich Carters and the Joe Mercers, but this time I am going further and proposing that not only should they have the opportunity of picking the side they're going to advise, but, in the case of the match against Scotland, picking it NOW.

That's the line. Pick it now, get the boys together at least once a fortnight for a couple of days at a time between Christmas and April, let them play matches against the best of the Football League sides and begin to look like a team.

What's more, let the Football League adopt the same side, instead of trying to see if they can pick a better eleven for inter-League games than the FA have done for full internationals.

There can be only one "best" eleven. Let it be found, and let it play together as often as possible. Then there might be a forward move, instead of a continual drift in an atmosphere of attempting to be comfortably complacent when everyone is really miserable.

The one really bright spot for me that Wednesday was the performance of Bolton Wanderers' centre-forward, Nat Lofthouse. He had only three real chances, and two of them went into the back of the net. The other failed only as a result of a wonder save.

On openings alone, I'll go so far as to say that if Lofthouse had been playing for the opposition Yugoslavia would have won by a hatful. For too long there's been a fruitless search for a Lawton successor. Well, he's arrived, so let the planners build a team around him.

I had a rush job the other week. Out of the blue came a cable from George Duckworth, manager of the Commonwealth cricket team touring India, for replacements for Dick Spooner, Les Jackson and Jim Laker.

Within 48 hours I was able to satisfy Duckie's requirements by finding him three men new to the team.

to representative cricket who'll be leaving for Bombay. First to agree to the trip, within a couple of hours of being asked, was Yorkshire's 24-year-old Bill Sutcliffe, son of the great Herbert. His travelling companions will be Somerset wicket-keeper Harold Stephenson and Kent bowler Ray Dovey.

Twenty-nine-year-old Stephenson, who has also played football for Darlington and Billingham Synthonia as an inside-forward, only just missed a berth on the Australian trip, largely because Surrey's Arthur McIntyre proved a little more consistent as a batsman last summer. But Harold collected nearly 800 runs just the same.

How I wish I might have the opportunity of sending some replacements to Australia just as quickly. It's becoming more and more obvious that some are necessary.

When American athletes travel they usually take their steaks with them. When a French team moves around, wine is called for. That's why Rugby League secretary Bill Fallowfield has a headache just now. No, not through drinking the stuff, but because he has to make arrangements for an adequate supply for the French Rugby League side due to tour the Antipodes next summer.

Apparently it would be impossible for them to carry around all they are likely to consume, so local supplies have to be fixed up. Right now things aren't going along too swimmingly, but Bill tells me he is hopeful.

Tommy Farr Outpointed By Marshall

Carmarthen, Wales, Dec. 4.

Thirty-six-year-old Tommy Farr, former British Heavyweight Champion, suffered the first defeat of his "comeback" campaign when he was outpointed tonight by the coloured American light-heavyweight, Lloyd Marshall, over 10 rounds here.

The Welshman had won his previous two fights since returning to the ring last September after 10 years.

Farr, his nose bleeding and his right eye almost closed, sportingly acknowledged his victor's supremacy and he must have thought back to that day in 1937 when his face was equally as marked after he had been beaten by Joe Louis for the world title.

Though Farr had a weight advantage of 10 lbs. Marshall, with his long arms and legs, appeared the bigger of the two and after the first few rounds was nearly always having the better of the exchanges.

Reuter.

Is A Transfer System Developing In County Cricket?

London, Dec. 4.

D. Gibb, the Yorkshire and former England wicket-keeper batsman, will, subject to MCC and Yorkshire agreement, play as a professional for Essex next summer.

Gibb, who is 37, has played for England eight times as an amateur but has not taken part in any first class cricket since he returned from the last MCC tour of Australia.

He has played five times against South Africa, twice against India and once against Australia.

He is now living in London and though a director of a big clothing company he wants to turn professional. In doing so, he will become the first former Varsity "Blue" to join the paid ranks.

He played for Cambridge University.

Essex's approach to Yorkshire to play Gibb provides one more example of the modern trend among county club to seek talent from outside their own area.

A COMPLIMENT

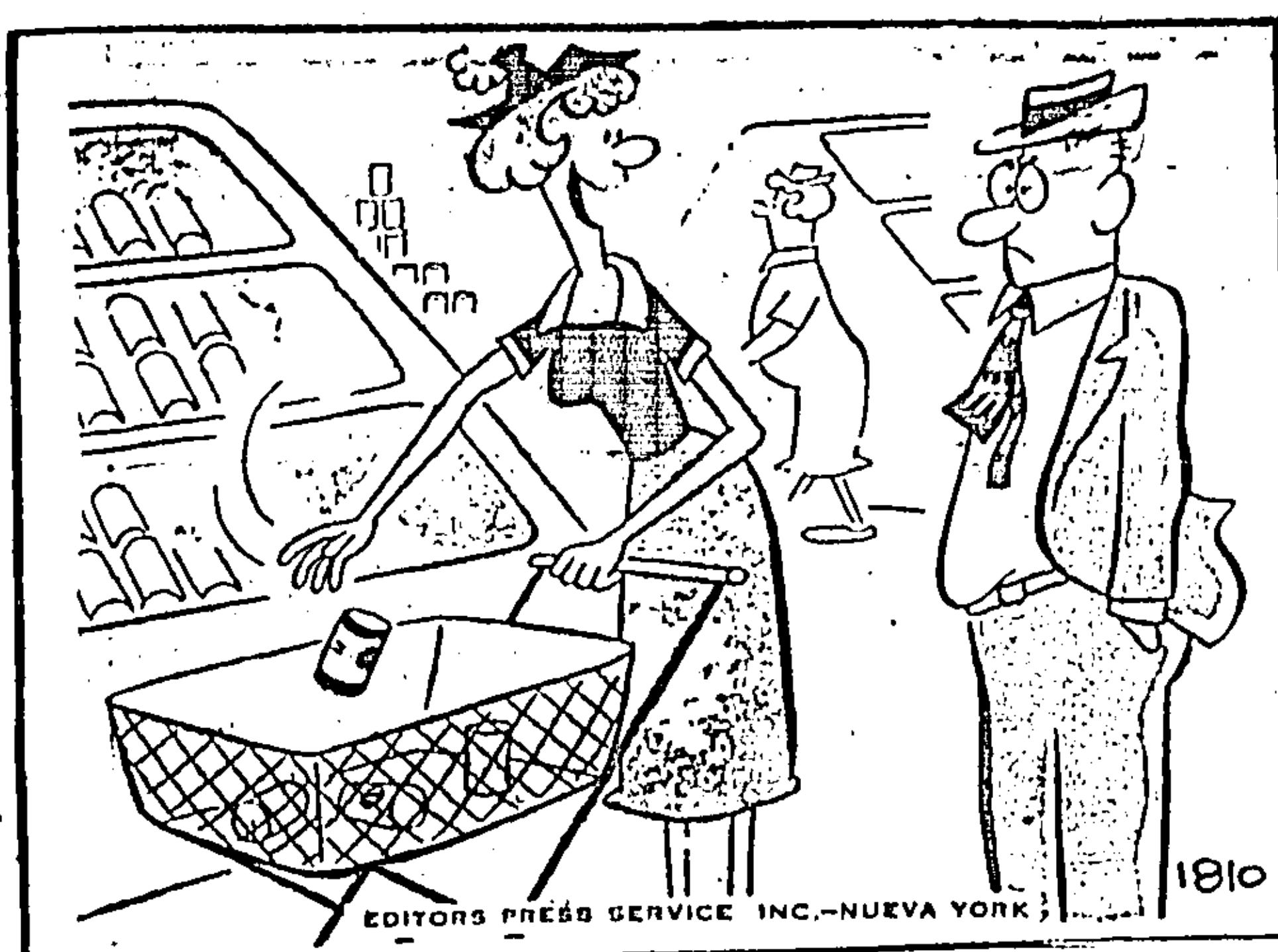
It is a compliment to the efficiency of the coaching systems in Yorkshire and Lancashire that by far the largest quota of players secured under the special registration scheme began their cricketing careers

with these two Northern counties.

The fact that there has been an increase in the movement of players during the last few seasons has led to criticism of the MCC's rule on the ground that a transfer system similar to that existing in soccer is gradually developing.

Lords, however, take the view that it is beneficial to the game that experienced and young cricketers alike, who are either dissatisfied with the terms offered them or not re-engaged, should be given the opportunity of finding employment with other counties.

Each case is dealt with on its merits and the MCC can be relied upon to ensure that the scheme is not abused. Indeed, in the light of recent applications for special registration, cricket's legislators may review the whole matter at one of their winter meetings.—Reuter.



"Okay—now what do you want for supper Thursday?"

Taft Tears Of Label

By O. H. BRANDON

How isolationist are the isolationists going to be? That is the question agitating Mr. Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, Sir Oliver Franks, the British Ambassador to the U.S. — almost everybody in Washington.

If you ask Senator Taft or any of the other notorious isolationists the first thing they will deny is being isolationist.

"I am a moderationist," said the newly-elected Senator Dinkins, a Republican from Illinois who defeated the Democratic floor leader in the Senate, Scott-Lucas.

"Anybody was an idiot who called anybody else an isolationist these days. We could not be isolationist under present conditions!" exclaimed Senator Taft at a Press conference recently.

WARY AMERICANS

Almost all the so-called Republican isolationists defined their brand of isolationism as nothing but "greater caution in spending money." This is a definition which cannot fail to be popular with the majority of the American people, who are wary of the large amounts of financial assistance their Government has been spending abroad, and of the increasing taxation it means for them.

But when we look into the voting record of, for instance, Senator Taft we find that he voted for Marshall Aid, but against the Atlantic Pact, against military aid programme appropriations, and against Point Four, the scheme to aid underdeveloped countries. And last year he made every effort to cut Marshall Aid appropriations to the bone.

Last June I attended a private dinner at which Senator Taft discussed his ideas about American foreign policy. His basic theory was then that U.S. would be better advised to spend all its money toward building up its own armed forces rather than those of its Allies because these Allies, he argued, will be more of a liability than an asset for the U.S. in case of war.

This appeared to be Senator Taft's honest conviction, but then he did not expect to be pushed so far forward into the race for the presidency in 1952 as he was by his overwhelming victory in the last elections.

Being a clever man, he knows that you can win an election as an Isolationist in the Middle-West, but not across the country. In fact, at his last Press conference he already said that he favoured military aid to Europe, though it needed thorough examination by Congress.

All isolationists, whether politicians or newspapers, were vastly irritated by most of the comments in the European Press branding the Republican election gains as gains for isolationism.

They know that it was not their isolationist bend that brought them victory; it was a swing away from Truman's Fair Deal, called "creeping Socialism," which to most Americans begins to spell "too in retreat."

much Government interference, too much bureaucracy, too great a waste of money, too great powers to labour unions, which in their zeal to get every worker to the polls used strait-jacket methods that revolted even many workers and, out of spite, made them vote Republican.

INCONSISTENT

Another group of isolationists won, not because of its isolationism, but because it succeeded in exploiting to the hilt the American fear of Communism. But their campaign speeches were a disservice to the fight against Communism, because it made people believe that the relatively small Communist influence in the U.S. was a much greater menace than Russian aggressive expansionism.

This is just another hidden upstart isolationism. Confidence in the inner strength and security of the U.S. Government was weakened and so were the policies of building the Western world's strength to resist Communist imperialism.

Isolationists, however, are completely inconsistent in their Far Eastern policies, where they advocate American intervention to an extent which makes many of the highest military authorities in the Pentagon shudder.

The military are fully aware that the Korean incident showed how ill-prepared is the U.S. even for a small-scale intervention, and they hate to think what would happen in Europe if their manpower and material resources remained fettered to Asian soil and pitted against its inexhaustible manpower resources.

Of course, the power of Congress have certain limitations. President Truman remains in command of the U.S. armed forces and in control of foreign policy.

And if Europe will play its full part in helping to organise an effective North Atlantic de-

One means by which European exporters have been evading the export controls on strategic materials has been to ship them to American ports and then altering their destination to Chinese ports en route.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray
Dealer: South.

Love all.
N.
♦ 9 3
♦ 9 7 4
♦ Q 10 9 5
♦ Q J 5 2
W.
♦ A J 2
♦ K 10 6 2
♦ 8 4
♦ A 9 8 6
E.
♦ 10 7 6 4
♦ 8 5
♦ K 6 3 2
♦ 7 4 3
S.
♦ K Q 8 5
♦ A Q J 3
♦ A J 7
♦ A K

South opens Two Clubs and over North's negative Two Diamonds must rebid Two No Trumps, which gives North the right to pass with a worthless hand. As it happens, North has ample values for a raise to Three No Trumps.

West's safest lead is ♦ A. South wins with ♦ K, cashes ♦ A, and plays ♦ A followed by ♦ J, overtaking the latter with dummy's ♦ Q. West should play ♦ 8 and ♦ 4 in that order, to indicate a doubleton, and East can save a trick for his side by holding up ♦ K. Dummy's ♦ Q and ♦ J are cashed and ♦ J is fished. West wins with ♦ K, but South must make nine tricks with four Clubs, two Diamonds, two Hearts and one Spade.

London Express Service.

fence force, Mr. Acheson will the more easily be able to convince Congress that this policy of international co-operation works.

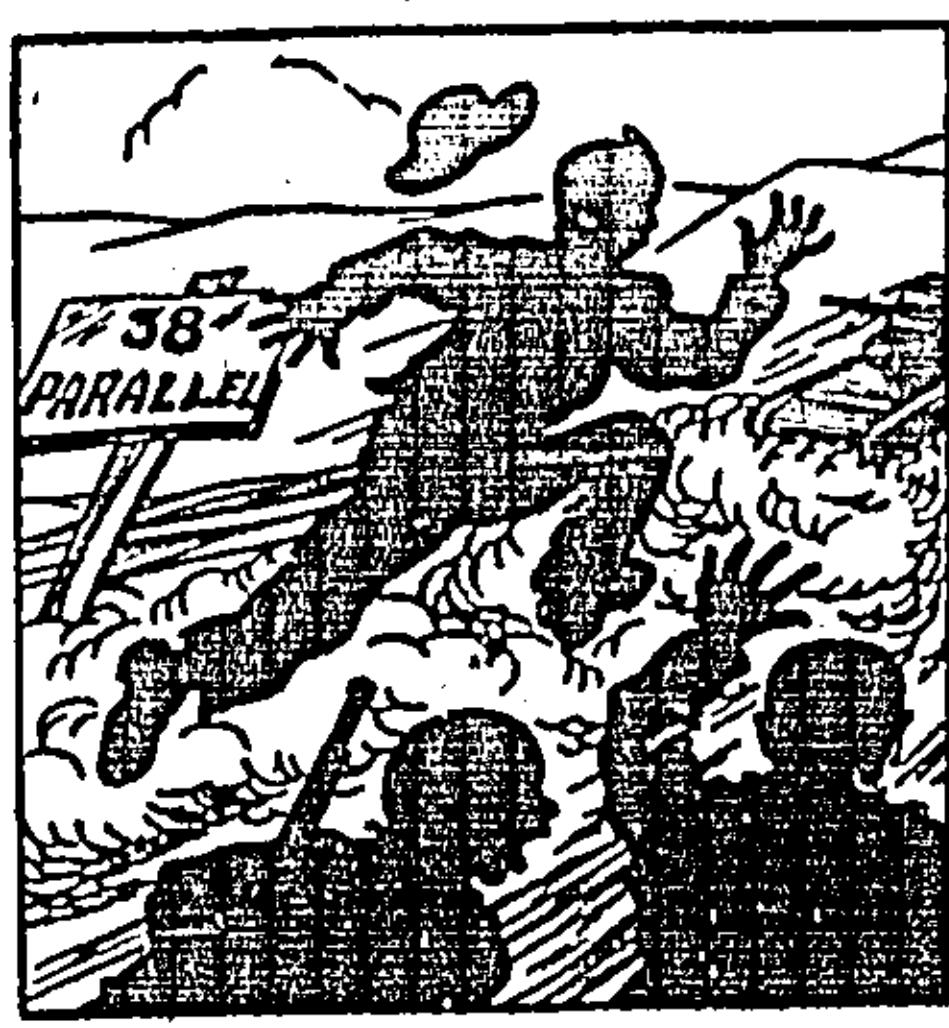
It would be sad irony if Europe, and particularly France, were to repeat the mistakes of Georges Clemenceau made 31 years ago and thus provide an excellent alibi for American isolationists and a case against American involvement in Europe. For otherwise the isolationists will find it difficult to challenge the fundamental ideas of present American policy.

BACKGROUNDS:



No. 24

By MELVIN WHITELEATHER & NORMAN MYERS



Greatly outnumbered in Korea—some experts thought hopelessly so—and facing a tricky, fanatical enemy, General MacArthur set about to hold a small beachhead until help could come. His battered troops, hammered from the front and shot at from the rear by infiltrating Reds dressed in civilian garb, lost heavily at the United Nations the Russians fumed over the defeat.

After three months, a victorious General MacArthur was back in Seoul proudly handing the keys of the capital over to Korean President Rhee. South Koreans were returning to homes to find their rice fields ruined and houses burned down, while at the United Nations the Russians fumed over the defeat.

The Communist ran pell-mell back across the 38th parallel, which divides North and South Korea. The successful Inchon landing put a nutcracker on them and their invasion collapsed like a house of cards. Once again the old master had "conceived" and fought a brilliant campaign with bits and parts.

In 1948 MacArthur evidently thought there were no more great military tasks for him to perform, so he announced his availability as a presidential candidate. Nothing, however, came of it. At the age of seventy, it looks now as if General MacArthur will continue to serve his country and the U. N. in his role as Destiny's Soldier.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

US EXPORT CONTROL WAS NOT A SURPRISE

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Dec. 4.

The American action in ordering strict control on shipments of all goods for Communist China, Hongkong and Macao was not unexpected here.

The Americans have for some time been concerned over the possibility of raw materials shipped to Hongkong and Macao eventually finding their way into Communist hands.

The Americans have now plugged this hole by applying controls to all shipments of strategic commodities from foreign countries passing through American ports on the way to Russia, her satellite countries, China, Hongkong and Macao.

Commenting on the wave of indignation which swept through Washington when a Senate subcommittee found that £4,000,000 worth of Japanese copper went to Red China this year by way of New York City, "The Economist" says:

"Leakages of steel, copper and petroleum, like abnormally large purchases of drugs, have become intolerable now that the Communist armies are launched in strength against General MacArthur's troops."

HONG KONG CONTROLS

America stands to lose millions of dollars worth (US\$80,000,000 so far this year) of valuable imports from China if the new controls lead to a complete trade embargo.

"The Economist" says that some of the agitation against trade with Communist China undoubtedly has been stirred up by Nationalist agents.

The new export controls will deprive Hongkong industries of a valuable source of raw materials. But there is no likelihood at the moment that the British Government will take similar action to prevent shipments of raw materials being re-exported from Hongkong to China.

The view is taken here that the controls already imposed by the Hongkong Government to prevent such exports are being sufficiently well enforced to make such action unnecessary.

New Orleans Cotton

New Orleans, Dec. 4.
Spot 41.03
December 41.03 bld
March (1951) 40.80-40.85
May 40.00-40.04
July 39.57-39.60
October 38.44
December 38.00
May 1952 35.60
—United Press.

New York Metals

New York, Dec. 4.
Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:

Decline In Chicago Grains

Chicago, Dec. 4.
Wheat and soybeans led the downhill march with the declines nearly two cents a bushel at one point. Traders watched the news from Washington with a great deal of interest, especially for comment on control measures.

Wheat futures closed 3/4 to 1/2 lower, corn was 3/4 to 1 1/2 lower, oats 1/2 to 1 1/4 lower, rye 1 1/2 to 2 lower and soybeans 3/4 to 1 1/2 lower.

Prices closed today as follows:

Wheat—price per bushel	2.26 1/2
March (1951)	2.31 1/4
May 2.30 1/4	2.25 1/2
July 2.25 1/2	
Corn	1.61 1/2-1 1/2
March 1.64-1 1/2	1.64 1/2
May 1.64 1/2-1 1/2	1.64 1/2
July 1.64 1/2	
Rye	1.45 1/2
December 1.45 1/2	1.54 1/2
Oats	94 1/2
December 94	94
March (1951)	94
New York Flour—per 200 lb. sack.	\$12.50
—United Press.	

Weakness In Cotton

New York, Dec. 4.
Cotton futures weakened in active dealings. The liquidation was encouraged by nervousness over the Korean situation and fears over the imposition of price controls. The Secretary of Treasury, Mr. Snyder, said that wage and price controls will have to be imposed to avoid inflation.

Traders anxiously awaited the release of the semi-final estimate of the 1950 cotton crop, which is to be released on Friday. Some dealers believed that the Government's estimate for the 1950-51 crop as of December 1 will be increased by several hundred thousand bales. The Nov. 1 forecast was 9,947,000 bales. The market finished eight to 164 points lower.

Prices closed today as follows:

Spot	42.30
December	41.40
March (1951)	40.85-40.95
May	39.88-40.10
July	39.64-39.80
October	38.65-38.80
December	38.30 nominal
March (1951)	38.20 nominal
May	36.15
—United Press.	

Tin, Grade A (99.80 percent or higher) New York, per lb. 136.—United Press.

ATTLEE GETS TO WORK EARLY

An Urgent Meeting With Truman, Ahead Of Schedule

Atmosphere Of Gravity Rules In Washington

Washington, Dec. 4.

The arrival in Washington today of Mr Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, for top-level discussions coincided with reports of continued retreats of General Douglas MacArthur's forces in Korea and widespread talk here of General MacArthur being obliged to evacuate Korea and confine the United Nations mission there to air and naval action.

Some American quarters consider that the deteriorating military situation may stiffen rather than decrease United States resistance to any proposals which Mr Attlee may have brought with him for a settlement with the Chinese Communist regime.

If this American view is sustained after the historic conference opening today, it will be for President Truman and Mr Attlee to decide, as President Roosevelt and Mr Winston Churchill decided in 1941, on a global strategy for the struggle for survival of the free world in the next 12 months.

Mr Attlee is expected to make the following points:

(1) That despite the shock to American public opinion of grave military reverses in the Far East the United States should act on the basic strategic conception that the main threat to the free world is still in Europe and that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of increasing United States forces in Europe and of a speedy organisation of an Allied supreme command there.

(2) That under no circumstances should the United States get itself in the position where the majority of its military forces and equipment are pinned down in a war against the vast hordes of China.

(3) That the closest possible liaison should now be maintained between those responsible for shaping the global strategy and for the defence of the free world against aggression.

(4) That the rearmament efforts of Europe and the United States should be co-ordinated to prevent competition between the United States and European countries for the raw materials required.—Reuter.

COMMON COURSE

Washington, Dec. 4. Britain's Prime Minister and the President of the United States sat down together today to chart a common course on whose outcome may depend whether there will be war or peace.

The two government leaders, flanked by their diplomatic, military and economic advisers, sat behind the closed doors of the White House Cabinet Room.

It was an urgent meeting, called a day ahead of schedule.

As they met, the United Nations forces were in retreat in Korea. It was believed the two men would take a general review of the world situation, particularly of the Korean crisis, at their first meeting. The President and Mr Attlee will meet again at luncheon tomorrow.

Mr Attlee has strong support from his government to take all possible measures to avoid a large-scale war with Communist China. He may suggest a possible Big Four meeting with Russia, and also is expected to express his government's view that the atomic bomb should not be used in the Korean war. He is also expected to seek a greater voice for the British in conducting future battle strategy and diplomatic negotiations pointed toward a settlement.

Eight Killed In Plane Crash

Teheran, Dec. 4. Persian armed police today found the wreckage of an Iranian Airways Dakota which has been missing for three days.

The eight people on board, including two Britons, were all dead.

The wreck of the plane was near Gum, about 120 miles south of Teheran.

Flying from Tabriz to Teheran, it was piloted by 28-year-old John Roberts, a Londoner serving with the Iranian Airways. His wife and two children live in Teheran.—Reuter.

Chinese Intervention Before Assembly

Flushing Meadow, Dec. 4.

Chinese intervention in the Korean war is now formally before the General Assembly but no action is expected for several days.

The formal complaint was filed today by the United States, Britain and four other countries.

The Steering (General) Committee will decide whether the item should be on the Assembly's agenda.

The Soviet Union and the United States are likely to cross swords at this meeting.

The resolution which will form the basis of debate is at present being prepared by the six sponsoring powers.

Diplomatic sources state that it does not accuse China of "aggression", but only "intervention".

Its operative clause is expected to call on the Chinese

Anchor, Alaska, Dec. 4. Reliable sources reported here today that the United States was preparing to pour additional men and material into the Far East to fight the tide of Chinese Communist aggression in Korea.

Personnel at Alaskan air bases have been ordered to prepare for an increase in the number of four-engined planes carrying cargo and soldiers to Tokyo via Anchorage and Shemya Island in the Aleutians.

This airlift carried thousands of troops and weapons to the Korean front during the early days of the conflict.

During October and November the airlift through Alaska trickled off to a few flights each week as the United Nations forces became sufficiently adequate to drive back the North Korean Communists, but on Sunday Alaskan air base personnel were ordered to prepare for a large number of flights from the U.S. to Tokyo.

The orders indicated airlift transport planes would be carrying mainly troops. Officials of Elmendorf Air Force Base here, which is the refuelling point on the airlift, would give no information on flights across the Pacific. Pilots and ground crewmen here believed the mid-Pacific airlift via Hawaii would also be intensified since it is not feasible to route the major part of Pacific air traffic through Alaska during winter storms.—United Press.

The tragedy of Pyongyang refugees who were moving toward the river.

All river bridges were to be blown up by American demolition teams as soon as the last man of the Allied battalion got across.

It was estimated that 6,000 organised underground agents were already in the city.—United Press.

The Hongkong Telegraph

Morning Post Building, Hongkong.

Published daily (Mid-Day) except Saturdays & Sundays.

Price, 20 cents per edition.

Subscription: \$5.00 per month.

Postage: China, Macao, UK, British Possessions and other countries, \$1.10 per month.

News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.

Telephone: 26611 (5 Lines).

Printed and published by William Alick Grinham for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.



Vivian Barnes, first mate of the ss Tintern Abbey, arriving in Northolt from Berlin. He was arrested at Archangel by the Russians and was for three months confined to solitary imprisonment until his sudden release. (Central Press).

Civilian Refugees Jam Roads Out Of Pyongyang

Seoul, Dec. 4.

On the road to Seoul tonight were the headlights of a great convoy of retreating United Nations troops, who only 47 days ago entered the North Korean capital.

Civilian refugees, some of them barefooted, jammed both banks of the Taedong and some of them even waded the ice-encrusted river.

The tragedy of Pyongyang refugees who were moving toward the river.

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Huge crowds piled up at the approaches of the Taedong River bridges because they were not permitted to cross, the bridges being used for the military.

Bundled in all available clothing, the civilians travelled on foot, cart and jam-packed in rickety trucks.

Pyongyang itself was filled with milling crowds who seemed not to know what to do.

The City Hall, where the provisional Government was set up shortly after the United Nations forces occupied the city, was deserted. There was no one in charge.

Civil affairs officers left early and key officials of the government established by the United Nations forces were whisked to safety so they would not become victims to Communist revenge.

A tattered South Korean flag still hovered in the square and there was no indication it would be taken down before the Chinese Reds entered.

In bitter near-zero weather, Pyongyang was a deserted place, except for crowds of re-